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ABSTRACT

This annual report presents a descriptive picture of where Miami-Dade Community College graduates go after receiving their degrees or certificates. A questionnaire was distributed to the 5,484 graduates; 2,836 (52 percent) responded. Eighty-three percent of the respondents planned to continue their education; of this group, 88 percent planned to stay in Florida, 7 percent planned to go out of state, and 5 percent did not specify or were undecided. One thousand four hundred fifty-seven students planned to continue their education within the Florida State University System. Of the 17 percent not planning to continue their education, 81 percent reported that they were employed or had specific plans for employment. Two-thirds of the graduates planning to continue their education were also employed and over one-half were employed full-time. By contrast, 80 percent of the employed graduates not planning to continue their education were employed full-time. Responses of males and females are compared; 88 percent of the males, compared to 78 percent of the females, planned to continue their education. Results are compared to those of previous annual surveys, and trends are noted. One of the most significant trends mentioned is the high proportion of graduates of two-year occupational programs planning to continue their education beyond the associate degree. The questionnaire, cover letter, reminder post card, tabulated responses by degree and program, and a list of the schools, colleges, and universities selected by graduates continuing in Florida are appended. (AH)

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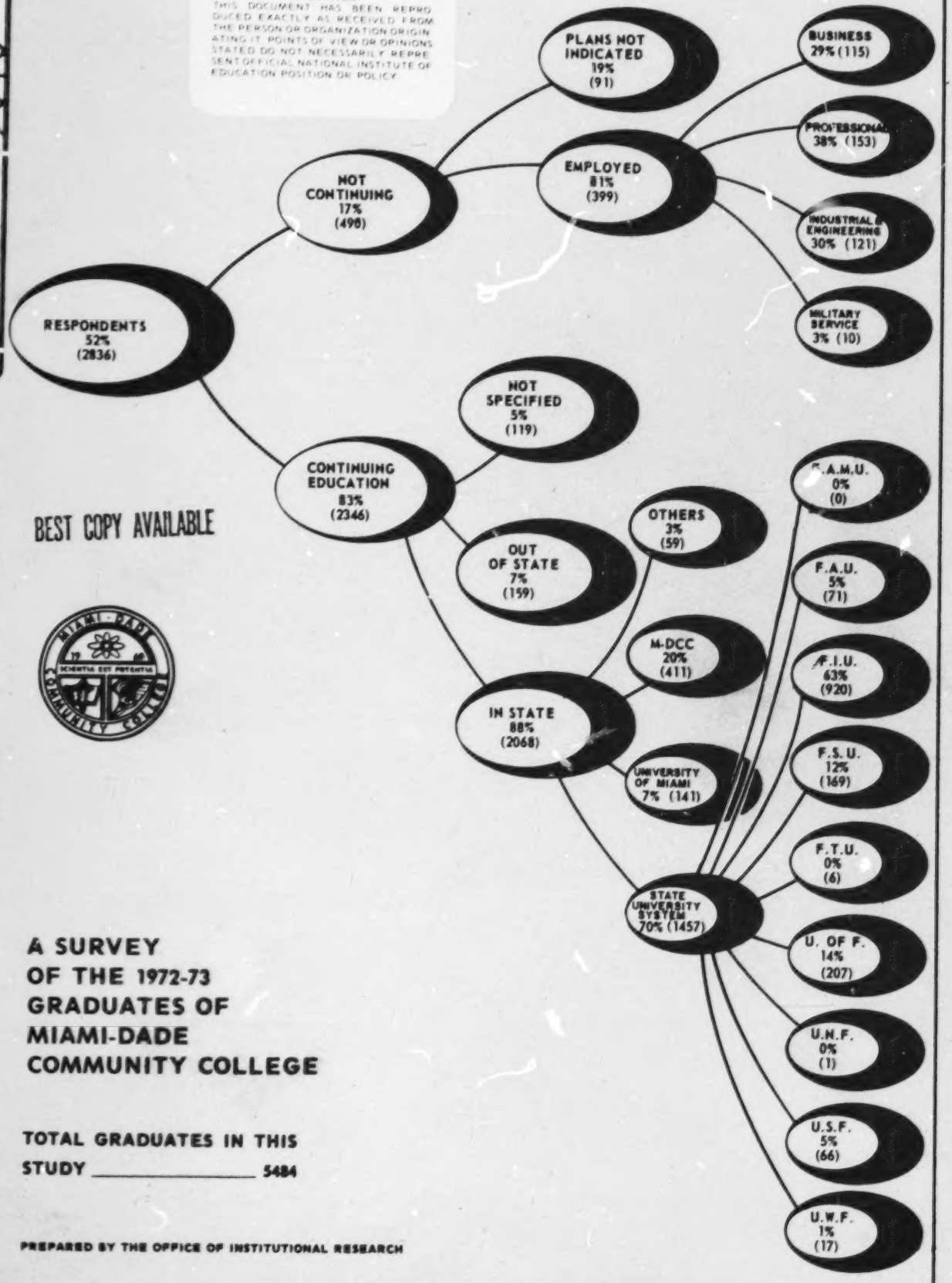

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A SURVEY OF THE 1972-73 GRADUATES OF MIAMI-DADE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

TOTAL GRADUATES IN THIS STUDY _____ **5484**

PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH

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A SURVEY OF THE 1972-73 GRADUATES OF MIAMI-DADE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Gustave G. Wenzel & Hal Corson
Office of Institutional Research

Miami-Dade Community College
Miami, Florida
June, 1974

CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1
Method and Procedures	2
Results	3
Comparison of Responses for Men and Women	8
Concluding Discussion	10

Appendices

A:	Post Card Questionnaire	12
B:	Cover Letter	13
C:	Reminder Post Card	14
D:	Tabulation of Responses by Degree and Program	15
E:	Schools, Colleges and Universities Selected by Graduates Continuing In State	32

A Survey of the 1972-73 Graduates of Miami-Dade Community College

Gustave G. Wenzel & Hal Corson
Office of Institutional Research

Introduction

A survey of the graduates of Miami-Dade Community College has been conducted annually to provide a description of their future plans for continuing education or employment. This report describes the survey of the 1972-73 graduates.

Earlier reports have indicated that the primary purpose of this annual survey was to provide a descriptive picture of one aspect of the outcomes of a community college education: Where do the graduates go from here? Certainly, this is the primary purpose of this survey. In addition, however, the graduates are encouraged to supply evaluative comments about their educational experiences and any problems in gaining employment or transferring to a senior institution. These comments provide one means of evaluating the educational program in that, in a very general way, they give some indication of the adequacy of the educational program in assisting the graduates to achieve the next stage of their objectives.

As in previous reports, the term graduates as used in this study includes all associate degrees and other formal awards such as Certificates of Completion and Planned Certificates. The latter award is given for satisfactory completion of programs of less than two years duration, specializing in an occupational area such as Licensed Practical Nursing. Certificates of Completion are awarded for completion of a two-year program without meeting all of the specific requirements of an associate degree. The Associate in General Studies is also awarded for successful completion of a two-year program without meeting all of the requirements of other associate degrees which have more specific requirements in terms of particular courses and performance level. As the title implies, the Associate in General Studies is intended to provide more options for those students who wish to concentrate in one area or to explore a variety of areas without following a prescribed program of studies.

The Associate in Arts Degree is awarded for successful completion of all of the requirements of the first two years of a baccalaureate degree program and

is specifically designed to prepare the student for transfer to a four-year college or university.

The Associate in Science Degree is awarded for successful completion of a two-year program designed to prepare students for direct entry into employment. The variety of career programs covered by the Associate in Science Degree has been variously described as semi-professional, technical, vocational, or occupational. More specific detail is provided in the Appendix where a program by program listing for each degree is provided with a summary of the survey results for each.

Method and Procedures

A questionnaire printed on a reply postcard was used to collect information for this survey.

Responses were obtained from those graduates planning to attend the graduation exercises by requesting that they complete the questionnaire at the time they picked up caps and gowns in the bookstore. Questionnaires were mailed to other graduates with a cover letter. Those who had not responded within two weeks after the original mailing were sent a reminder postcard.

Copies of the questionnaire, cover letter and the reminder postcard are included in the Appendix.

The questionnaire used in earlier surveys was revised to shift from an IBM card format to one 4 x 6 inches in size. The only other change was that the item on date of birth was omitted. Combined with the change in size, this permitted more space for written responses including comments. Information requested in the questionnaire included the identifying and descriptive information such as name, student number and address, as well as M-DCC program or major and date of graduation. This information was used to match against college records to verify and code the data. In addition, the graduates were requested to indicate their present status or immediate plans for continuing education, employment, or other activities such as entering military service or being a full-time housewife. Those continuing their education were asked to supply the name and address of the college or university to which they planned to transfer, while those who were employed or expecting employment were asked to indicate their job title, as well as the name and address of the employer, and starting salary.

The cover letter enclosed with those questionnaires

mailed to graduates requested comments on the educational program that may have been suggested by work experience. Those who were continuing their education were asked about problems in transferring. Space for comments was included on the questionnaire.

For the current study, the future plans of graduates were coded and punched for computer input to combine with other data from college records. This system with computer programming facilitated the tabulation which had previously been performed manually and provided the capability for more extensive analyses than had previously been practical.

For the current study, the plans of the total group of respondents were tabulated to develop the display on the front cover. In addition, separate tabulations were run for the groups receiving each degree or type of award, and for each program or major field of study. The responses for males and females were also separately tabulated for the total group of respondents and for the subgroups receiving each degree or award. A verbal description of the results for these subgroups is presented in the Appendix.

In addition to the formal analysis and reporting of the responses, questionnaires with comments relating to a particular area were photocopied and sent to appropriate offices. The entire file of questionnaires was retained in the Office of Institutional Research so that the faculty of various departments could review the responses of graduates in their program.

The magnetic tape file of the coded records of questionnaires was also retained for future study.

Results

The chart on the front cover of this report presents the results for the total group of respondents in this survey.

There were a total of 5,484 graduates in the 1972-73 academic year, and questionnaires were obtained from 2,836 or 52 percent of these. Thus, slightly more than half of the graduates responded to this survey -- about the same proportion as in the previous year when a decline in the response rate of ten percentage points was observed. Part of the decline in the response rate might be attributable to the declining percentage of graduates who attend graduation ceremonies where they provide something of a

captive audience for collecting questionnaire data. There has also been a decline in the proportion of these graduates who reenroll at Miami-Dade Community College where their reenrollment was verified by a computer match of the records. The result was a greater dependence on mail returns where the response rate has traditionally been lower. Consequently, the total response rate has been lowered.

A national trend of declining rate of response to surveys has also been noted. Explanations for this trend have included a change in the tenor of the times with increased withdrawal from social participation perhaps exacerbated by an increasing amount of survey research. Also, direct sales operations have adopted survey techniques as a means of gaining attention and to disguise the purpose of the contact. A negative reaction to this direct sales approach may have been generalized to reduce the response to professional research activity.

In any case, with the response rate of 52 percent, caution is in order in interpreting these results. No special attempt was made to contact the non-respondents, beyond the mailing of a reminder postcard. Without comparable data on the non-respondents, it was not possible to determine the degree to which the results of this survey reflect the actual plans of the entire graduating class. However, for the sake of simplicity, the results will be described in terms of the plans of the graduates, and the reader is cautioned to keep in mind that the reference actually is to the reported plans of responding graduates.

As displayed in the cover chart, these results suggest that the vast majority of these graduates (83%) planned to continue their education beyond the level which they have completed. Of those continuing, most (88%) definitely planned to continue at in-state institutions with only 7 percent going out of state. The remaining 5 percent had either not decided between two or more institutions, or they did not specify the institution to which they planned to transfer.

Of those continuing their education in state, the State University System attracted a majority of 70 percent. Another 20 percent reenrolled at Miami-Dade Community College, 7 percent planned to transfer to the University of Miami, and the remaining 3 percent were scattered among other in-state institutions. A detailed listing of these other in-state institutions is provided in the Appendix.

A comparative increase from previous surveys in the attractiveness of the State University System may well be attributable to the opening and continuing operation of the

local member institution, Florida International University. As a local state-supported institution, Florida International provides an opportunity for Miami-Dade graduates to continue their education in a public institution without necessarily changing their living arrangements or giving up opportunities for local employment. By providing a greater opportunity for local students, the impact of this new development on the transfer pattern to both out-of-town colleges and universities and local private institutions has been obvious.

Some impact on Miami-Dade may also be suggested by the previously mentioned reduction in the proportion of graduates reenrolling here. To be more explicit, in a similar survey two years previously, 26 percent of the graduates continuing in state reenrolled at Miami-Dade. In the current study, this proportion dropped to 20 percent. Part of this change might have been attributable to a larger proportion of the graduates in the previous study reenrolling at Miami-Dade in anticipation of the opening of Florida International which, at that time, was still up to one year away from the time of graduation. In contrast, in the current study there seemingly would have been less motivation for the graduates to delay transfer, if that were their objective, since the opportunity for transferring directly to Florida International University was immediately available.

On the other hand, Miami-Dade graduates have traditionally shown a proclivity to reenroll here for a variety of reasons. Among these appear to be a desire to complete the requirements for a second degree, interest in further exploration of community college course offerings, and an interest in improving their academic standing by repeating some courses with which they might have had difficulty.

It has already been noted that the vast majority of Miami-Dade graduates planning to continue their education in state planned to transfer to the State University System. From the cover chart, it may be noted that 63 percent of those continuing in the State University System planned to transfer to Florida International. Otherwise, it may be noted that the relative attractiveness of the other state universities has shifted significantly. For example, Florida Atlantic University has dropped appreciably in the proportion of this subgroup planning to transfer there and is now tied for fourth place with the University of South Florida, percentage-wise, although Florida Atlantic University placed slightly ahead on terms of absolute numbers of graduates planning to transfer there.

The University of Florida and Florida State University rose to second and third places, respectively, in terms of the proportion of these graduates planning to

transfer there. The relative rank of the University of West Florida remained essentially the same, while attracting about one percent of the total in this subgroup. Florida Technological University attracted a total of six of these graduates while another newcomer, the University of North Florida, attracted one. Florida A & M University has never attracted significant numbers of Miami-Dade graduates, but in the current study no students selected that university.

As the patterns of transfer objectives are analyzed in greater and greater detail and the implications drawn concerning changes over time, it is important to keep in mind a relative constant in the findings of these surveys of successive M-DCC graduating classes. That is, the proportion of these graduates planning further education has not changed appreciably over the years but has remained relatively constant in the range of 82 to 84 percent. Thus, whatever other impact there might have been from expanded educational opportunity in the local community, it is apparent that this change has not increased the proportion of graduates planning to continue their education beyond an associate degree. Hence, any growth in the local public university that has occurred as a result of attracting a larger proportion of Miami-Dade graduates has probably occurred at the expense of reduced growth or enrollment at other South Florida colleges and universities.

And now turning to a description of the plans of those graduates not continuing their education, a subgroup which has constituted a relatively stable proportion of the graduates with 17 percent in this category in the current study, a summary of these results may again be seen in the chart on the front cover of this report. A total of 81 percent of those not continuing reported that they were either employed or had specific plans for employment. The remaining 19 percent of those not continuing their education indicated that they were either not employed or seeking employment, or else they did not indicate any specific plans for employment. This latter group of 91 graduates not reporting any specific plans actually constituted only slightly more than 3 percent of the total respondents, and even this nominal proportion could have been further reduced if respondents indicating that they were housewives had not been included in the Plans Not Indicated category for consistency with previous studies.

A review of the tabulation of employment situations of the employed graduates revealed that the largest proportion (38%) were engaged in professional or semi-professional pursuits, or in activities directly related to professional pursuits. The second largest group (30%) was engaged in industrial or engineering activities,

while 29 percent were engaged in business operations. Only three percent of the employed group reported plans for military service.

Reports on earlier surveys of Miami-Dade graduates have presented the general results in terms of a dichotomy: The graduates were classified as either continuing their education or not. The description of the types of employment of these graduates was limited to those who indicated that they did not plan to continue their education and also indicated either actual employment or specific plans.

With the development of a computerized system for analyzing the results of the current study, the capability for coding in plans for both types of activities was included. This provided the facility for tabulating the employment of those graduates who were also continuing their education.

It should be pointed out that the dichotomy used in both the current and previous studies was quite clear in that the classification of graduates as not continuing their education was based directly on questionnaire responses of plans in this regard. Likewise, classification of graduates as planning continued education was also based on stated plans. However, when a graduate indicated plans for both continued education and employment, some question had been raised about whether such graduates should be primarily considered as full-time workers and part-time students, or whether they were primarily full-time students also working part-time. The answer to this interesting question lies beyond the scope of this study. Even so, with the increased capability provided by the computer system developed for the current study, it was possible to provide a more complete description of the employment of those graduates who planned to continue their education.

Parenthetically, it has been observed in reviewing the questionnaire responses that some of the graduates indicating plans to continue their education in out-of-town colleges and universities also reported that they were employed in the Miami area, suggesting that the employment was of a temporary nature. With those graduates planning to continue at local institutions and also reporting local employment, the permanency of the employment could not be judged. Teasing out these combinations of activities was beyond the scope of this study, but pointing out these complexities gives the reader a broader awareness of the diversities of outcomes of a community college education in the urban setting of a large metropolitan area.

At any rate, this further analysis revealed that

two-thirds of the total group who were continuing their education were also employed, and over one-half (54%) of the employed group reported full-time employment. By way of contrast, 80 percent of the employed group that was not continuing their education was employed on a full-time basis.

Some relationship between being employed and continuing education at South Florida institutions was suggested by the finding that the proportion of employed graduates was 76 percent of those continuing at Miami-Dade, 75 percent at Florida International University, 73 percent at Florida Atlantic University, and 72 percent at the University of Miami. The next highest proportion was noted at two out-of-town institutions, Florida State University and Florida Technological University, where 50 percent of the Miami-Dade graduates planning to transfer reported that they were employed. The employment rate of graduates transferring to other state universities trailed down below one half.

When the rate of full-time employment among those who were employed and continuing their education was examined, it was found that the pattern very closely followed that described for the total group of students who were continuing their education and also employed. That is, the percentage of the employed graduates who were employed full time was 63 percent at Miami-Dade, 61 percent at Florida International University, 50 percent at the University of Miami, and 48 percent at Florida Atlantic University. This latter finding concerning full-time employment gave a further indication of a relationship between employment and plans of graduates to continue their education at South Florida institutions.

Comparison of Responses for Men and Women

The results previously described for the total group in this survey may also be contrasted with the results for males and females tabulated separately, although in many ways the future plans are very similar.

Even though 53 percent of the graduates were males and 47 percent were females, the group of respondents was almost evenly divided between men and women because the response rate was slightly higher (56%) for females compared with 48 percent for males. Female respondents actually outnumbered males very slightly, 1,436 to 1,400.

A higher proportion of males (88%) compared with females (78%) planned to continue their education. Among those not continuing their education, essentially the same

proportion of men and women were employed, but, among those who were employed, a higher proportion of the men was employed full time -- 88 percent of the men compared with 76 percent of the women. Seven percent of the employed males were either in the military service or planning to enter, but no females indicated such plans. Otherwise, a much higher proportion of females (48%) was in professional or semi-professional activities, a category which attracted only 21 percent of the males. The higher proportion of females in this area was probably attributable to the nursing graduates who were predominately female.

In terms of those continuing their education, there was no difference in the proportion of men and women planning to continue in state, but a higher proportion of males gave a definite indication of going out of state whereas a higher percentage of females either did not indicate a specific college or university or were undecided between two or more institutions.

In describing the total group of graduates, it was previously noted that a higher proportion of those continuing in the South Florida area was also employed. A similar trend was noted for both males and females, although the proportion of males who were both continuing their education and employed was almost uniformly higher. The one exception was among females planning to attend the University of Miami where it was noted that a higher proportion than the males was employed.

For both men and women, those enrolled in South Florida institutions tended to be employed in greater proportion than those going out of town. The employment characteristics of students continuing at Florida International University or reenrolling at Miami-Dade were very similar.

Of those continuing in state, there was no difference in the proportion of men and women who planned to enroll in the State University System or other institutions. Within the State University System, however, it was noted that a higher proportion of women planned to transfer to Florida International.

Although the data in the present study does not provide a means for a definitive answer, a question arose during the review of these results about whether there was an age-related sex difference among the graduates. That is, did the females tend to be older and more likely to be married? In this case, and assuming their husbands were the family breadwinners employed in the local community, these females would have been less likely to be employed and also less likely to be able to continue at out-of-town colleges and universities.

However, those females planning to attend the University of Miami might have enrolled there because they were employed there or sought employment there as a means of reducing costs.

These are some of the questions that require further study. At this point, questions about the differential effects on the future plans of men and women of the factors of age, marital status, and employment must remain in the realm of speculation.

Concluding Discussion

The overall results of this survey have been graphically pictured on the front cover and also described in the results section above. The high proportion of students continuing their education or planning employment has been described in detail. However, one outstanding feature of these findings that has not previously been specifically pointed out is the relatively high proportion of graduates of two-year occupational programs who decide to continue their studies beyond the associate degree. This may be taken as a compliment to the instructional program at Miami-Dade in that the experience of education is so gratifying that the students wish to continue. The survey results also support observations that have been made elsewhere: For many individuals, decisions about career choice and goals in life are not clearly and definitively formulated. Rather, these decisions evolve as a series of choices which are subjected to continuing review and change as a result of later experience in both education and employment, as well as personal life. The exploratory nature of the educational experience is reflected in the number of students continuing their education at a university after completing a two-year program specifically designed to prepare the graduate for direct entry into employment. Conversely, a smaller yet still significant number of graduates who completed the first two years of a baccalaureate degree program decide to go to work and not continue their education at the time of graduation.

The vicissitudes of life certainly play a part in these decisions over and above the educational experience provided by the college. There is still much to be learned about the role of various influences affecting future plans of community college graduates. The present study was focused on what the plans of graduates were, rather than on why and how these plans came to be, and the "why's" of these future plans remain a matter of speculation. However, these results do raise serious questions about any simplistic concept of post-secondary education as involving a process of students formulating

a clear-cut decision about an objective for which they prepare educationally and then enter into directly following graduation from a community college. Such a simplistic concept just does not jibe very well with the facts of life in career selection.

Perhaps this simplistic concept overlooks the greater value of higher education. For some students, it provides the opportunity to explore broader fields of knowledge, to discover new opportunities of which they previously were unaware. For others, it offers an opportunity to discover for themselves that higher education is not what they really want to pursue. By having discovered this for themselves, these students may be better prepared to direct their attention to other affairs without the frustration of having been excluded from further education by someone else who made this decision for them. However trite it may sound, for these students who are so appreciative of the opportunity provided for them, this may be one of the most important benefits of the college -- the opportunity for exploration, self-discovery and self-fulfillment.

GGW:js

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APPENDIX A

Post Card Questionnaire

FIRST CLASS
PERMIT NO.
10788
MIAMI, FLORIDA

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL
NO POSTAGE STAMP NECESSARY IF MAILED IN THE UNITED STATES
POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY

MIAMI-DADE JUNIOR COLLEGE
Office of Institutional Research
11011 S.W. 104th Street
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33156

Please Print or circle as appropriate — **REPLY POST CARD**

Last Name | First Name | Middle Name or Maiden Name if Married Woman | M-DJC Student No. | Sex (M F)

Present Address: No. and Street | City | State | M-DJC Program | Date of Graduation

Please Indicate Present Status or Immediate Plans: Continuing College? Yes No (Circle One) | Name of College or University | City | State

Employed: (circle one) Full-Time Part-Time No | Job Title _____

Name of Company or Employer: _____ Starting Salary: _____ (Circle One) Weekly Monthly Yearly

Address: _____ Street or Post Office Box | City | State

Others Military Service, Housewife, etc. _____ Comments: _____ (If employed, please indicate how you received your present job)

MIAMI-DADE JUNIOR COLLEGE — Office of Institutional Research
Revised 6/72

APPENDIX B

Cover Letter

MIAMI-DADE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

College Administration ■ 11011 S.W. 104th Street ■ Miami, Florida 33156

Peter Masiko, Jr.
President
(305) 274-1211

Dear Graduate:

It has been my good fortune to meet many former students as I travel about the state, and invariably the word is that Miami-Dade has done a good job in preparing its students for further study or for immediate employment.

My observations, however, do not constitute acceptable research and, in order to keep ourselves informed about the validity of our educational program, we need to keep in touch with our graduates. We, therefore, ask if we may impose very briefly on your time to answer and return the enclosed questionnaire card which is postpaid.

We are anxious to learn of any problems you may have had in transfer, or any areas of weakness in our educational program which you may have discovered in your work experience. Don't hesitate to tell us about these, as well as any benefits which may have been derived from your experiences at Miami-Dade Junior College.

Cordially yours,

Peter Masiko, Jr.

Peter Masiko, Jr.
President

PM:jl
encl

APPENDIX C

Reminder Post Card

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
MIAMI-DADE JUNIOR COLLEGE
11011 S. W. 104TH STREET
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33156

MIAMI FLA.

First Class Mail
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID 4¢
PERMIT NO. 315

Have You Forgotten?

Recently you received a letter from us enclosing a brief post card questionnaire requesting information.

If you have not yet returned this questionnaire, won't you take a few minutes to fill out this card and put it in the mail?

We look forward to hearing from you!

Office of the President
Miami-Dade Junior College

APPENDIX D

Tabulation of Responses by Degree and Program

This section presents the detail of the responses by degree or other award and by program within each. In the detail for each program, the program title is followed by numbers in parentheses which indicate the number of respondents and the total number of graduates in that program, followed by a tabulation of the plans.

Associate in Arts Degree Programs

The 4,193 graduates receiving this degree constituted 76 percent of the total in the survey. Further results were based on a total of 2,197 respondents, reflecting a response rate of 52 percent for Associate in Arts graduates.

As might be expected, a higher proportion of these graduates (92%) was continuing their education, compared with 83 percent of the total group of graduates. Only eight percent were not planning to continue their education and, of these, 79 percent were employed and 21 percent indicated no specific plans. Of those employed, 43 percent were in business related fields, and 34 percent were connected with industrial and engineering enterprises.

For those continuing their education, there was no difference in the plans of these AA graduates and the total group as far as the proportion planning to continue in state and out of state. A slightly higher proportion of those continuing in state planned to enroll in the State University System -- 75 percent compared with 70 percent for the total group, while the proportion transferring to the University of Miami was the same. A smaller proportion of the AA graduates reenrolled at Miami-Dade.

Of those transferring to the State University System, the proportion selecting each university was about the same as in the total group of graduates.

Separate tabulations for males and females revealed that there were 2,365 males and 1,828 females. However, because of a higher response rate among the females, 59 percent compared with 47 percent for males,

the number of respondents was almost equally divided.

The vast majority of both men and women planned to continue their education, although the proportion of males continuing was slightly higher than for females (93% compared with 90%).

Of those not continuing, a higher percentage of males was employed (87% compared with 75%) and also employed full-time (85% compared with 78%). Except for employed males in the military service (9%), there was little difference in the type of employment.

Of those continuing their education, a slightly higher proportion of males was going out of state (9% compared with 5%). Among those continuing in state, there was very little difference in the colleges and universities selected by men and women, although a higher proportion of females planned to enroll at FIU (65% compared with 57%), and a slightly larger proportion of males (18% compared with 13%) planned to enroll at the University of Florida and the University of Miami (9% compared with 6%).

PRE-AEROSPACE ENGINEERING (4 out of 5)

Florida International University	1
M-DCC	1
Out-of-state	1
University of Florida	1

PRE-AGRICULTURE (2 out of 4)

University of Florida	2

PRE-ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERING (0 out of 1)

This graduate did not respond to the survey.

PRE-ARCHITECTURE (53 out of 97)

University of Florida	19
M-DCC	13
University of Miami	9
Out-of-state	7
Florida International University	3
Others	2

PRE-ART or ART EDUCATION (41 out of 85)

Florida International University	17
University of Florida	9
Others	4
M-DCC	3

PRE-ART or ART EDUCATION (continued)

University of Miami	2
University of South Florida	2
Employed	1
Florida Atlantic University	1
Florida State University	1
Out-of-state	1

PRE-BACHELOR OF ARTS (304 out of 599)

Florida International University	110
M-DCC	37
Others	31
University of Florida	31
Employed	27
Florida State University	19
Out-of-state	18
University of Miami	13
No plans indicated	8
University of South Florida	5
Florida Atlantic University	4
University of West Florida	1

PRE-BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (424 out of 857)

(Includes astronomy, biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, meteorology, physics, science education, and other science programs)

Florida International University	122
M-DCC	86
Out-of-state	38
Employed	36
University of Florida	34
Florida State University	24
Others	24
University of Miami	23
Florida Atlantic University	20
University of South Florida	9
No plans indicated	6
Florida Technological University	1
University of West Florida	1

PRE-BROADCASTING (5 out of 5)

Employed	1
Florida International University	1
Other	1
Out-of-state	1
University of Miami	1

PRE-BUILDING CONSTRUCTION (7 out of 10)

M-DCC	4
University of Florida	2
Florida International University	1

PRE-BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (381 out of 752)

Florida International University	199
Florida State University	29
M-DCC	25
Employed	22
University of Florida	19
University of Miami	19
Others	18
Florida Atlantic University	15
Out-of-state	13
University of South Florida	13
No plans indicated	8
University of West Florida	1

PRE-BUSINESS INFORMATION SYSTEMS (2 out of 3)

Employed	1
Florida State University	1

PRE-COMPUTER SYSTEMS (22 out of 37)

Florida International University	13
M-DCC	3
University of West Florida	2
Employed	1
Florida Technological University	1
Out-of-state	1
University of Florida	1

PRE-CRIMINOLOGY (89 out of 171)

Florida International University	44
Florida State University	15
Employed	12
Others	7
M-DCC	5
Florida Atlantic University	2
Out-of-state	2
University of Miami	1
University of West Florida	1

PRE-DRAMA or PRE-DRAMA EDUCATION (7 out of 21)

Out-of-state	3
Employed	1
Florida International University	1
Florida State University	1
Other	1

PRE-ECONOMICS (5 out of 12)

Florida International University	5

PRE-ENGINEERING (56 out of 90)

M-DCC	19
University of Florida	12
University of Miami	12
Employed	2
Florida Atlantic University	2
Florida International University	2
Others	2
Out-of-state	2
Florida State University	1
No plans indicated	1
University of South Florida	1

PRE-FORESTRY (5 out of 12)

(Includes forestry and wildlife, and forest products technology)

University of Florida	2
Employed	1
Florida Atlantic University	1
Florida International University	1

PRE-HOME ECONOMICS - GENERAL (11 out of 13)

Florida International University	3
Florida State University	3
M-DCC	2
Employed	1
Out-of-state	1
University of Miami	1

PRE-HOME ECONOMICS - TECHNICAL, SCIENTIFIC (1 out of 2)

Florida State University	1

PRE-INTERIOR DESIGN (6 out of 12)

University of Florida	4
Employed	1
Out-of-state	1

PRE-JOURNALISM (22 out of 41)

University of Florida	6
University of South Florida	5
Out-of-state	4
University of Miami	3
Florida International University	2
M-DCC	1
University of West Florida	1

PRE-LAW (69 out of 146)

Florida International University	30
University of Miami	10
Out-of-state	7
University of Florida	7
Others	5
Florida Atlantic University	3
Florida State University	3
M-DCC	3
University of South Florida	1

PRE-MEDICAL SCIENCE (59 out of 105)

(Includes dentistry, medicine, and veterinary medicine)

M-DCC	13
Florida State University	12
University of Florida	12
University of Miami	12
Out-of-state	4
University of South Florida	4
Florida International University	2

PRE-MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY (5 out of 11)

Florida International University	2
Other	1
University of Florida	1
University of Miami	1

PRE-MUSIC or MUSIC EDUCATION (15 out of 31)

Florida International University	4
Florida State University	4
M-DCC	2
University of Miami	2
Employed	1
Other	1
Out-of-state	1

PRE-NURSING (29 out of 36)

M-DCC	7
Florida State University	6
Others	5
Employed	4
University of Florida	4
University of Miami	2
Out-of-state	1

PRE-OCEAN ENGINEERING (0 out of 1)

This graduate did not respond to the survey.

PRE-OPTOMETRY (1 out of 4)

M-DCC	1

PRE-PHARMACY (6 out of 9)

M-DCC	3
University of Florida	2
Out-of-state	1

PRE-PHYSICAL EDUCATION (46 out of 79)

Florida International University	14
Out-of-state	10
Florida State University	7
University of South Florida	4
Others	3
University of West Florida	3
M-DCC	2
University of Florida	2
Employed	1

PRE-PHYSICAL THERAPY (3 out of 6)

M-DCC	2
Florida International University	1

PRE-PSYCHOLOGY (75 out of 144)

Florida International University	34
University of Florida	10
Florida State University	7
M-DCC	6
Out-of-state	4
University of South Florida	4
Employed	3
University of Miami	3
No plans indicated	2
Other	1
University of West Florida	1

PRE-RECREATION (8 out of 10)

Florida International University	6
Other	1
University of Miami	1

PRE-SOCIAL WORK (89 out of 145)

Florida International University	42
M-DCC	12
Florida State University	7
Others	6
Out-of-state	6

PRE-SOCIAL WORK (continued)

University of South Florida	4
Employed	3
Florida Atlantic University	3
University of West Florida	3
Florida Technological University	1
No plans indicated	1
University of Florida	1

PRE-TEACHING (Elementary & Secondary) (345 out of 637)

Florida International University	144
Employed	28
Others	28
M-DCC	25
Florida State University	23
University of Florida	22
University of Miami	17
Florida Atlantic University	16
Out-of-state	14
No plans indicated	12
University of South Florida	11
Florida Technological University	2
University of West Florida	2
University of North Florida	1

Associate in Science Degree Programs

The 1,038 students receiving this degree constituted 19 percent of the total graduates. The response rate of 53 percent was about the same as for the total group.

Almost half planned to continue their education. Of those not continuing, 83 percent reported that they were employed with one half of these in pursuits related to professional activities, while 28 percent were in industrial and engineering activities, and 21 percent were in business operations. Only about one percent planned to enter military service.

Most of these graduates who planned to continue their education expected to continue in state (87%), with 51 percent of the in-state group planning to transfer to the State University System and 39 percent reenrolling at Miami-Dade. This latter group was almost twice the proportion of the total group reenrolling here. Among those transferring to the State University System, the vast majority (85%) planned to transfer to Florida International University with the remainder being distributed among the

other universities in small numbers.

The separate tabulation by sex revealed that females not only outnumbered males 535 to 473 but also responded to the survey at a higher rate, so that these interpretations were based on a group of respondents of which 57 percent were female and 43 percent were male.

A much higher proportion of males than females planned to continue their education (62% compared with 40%), but, of those not continuing, a higher percentage of females was employed (85% compared with 79%). Of those employed, most of the males (91%) were employed full time compared with 75 percent of the females. Also, among the employed group who were not continuing, 60 percent of the females were in professional or semi-professional pursuits, or activities in support of professional pursuits, whereas the highest percentage of employed males was engaged in industrial or engineering activities (41%).

Among those continuing their education, there was no difference in the proportion of males and females continuing in state but, again, a slightly higher proportion of males planned to go out of state (7% compared with 4%), whereas females were less specific between two or more colleges and universities.

Among those continuing their education in state, only about one half of both males and females planned to transfer to the State University System, with the remainder reenrolling at Miami-Dade. Most of those transferring to the State University System planned to enroll at FIU -- 88 percent of the males and 82 percent of the females.

ACCOUNTING (16 out of 31)

Florida International University	5
Employed	4
M-DCC	3
No plans indicated	3
Florida Atlantic University	1

AERONAUTICAL TECHNOLOGY (7 out of 13)

Employed	4
Others	2
No plans indicated	1

AIR CONDITIONING & REFRIGERATION TECHNOLOGY (4 out of 6)

Employed	2
Florida International University	2

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL (2 out of 3)

Florida International University	1
No plans indicated	1

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL COOPERATIVE (0 out of 1)

This graduate did not respond to the survey.

ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGY (4 out of 4)

Employed	2
M-DCC	1
Out-of-state	1

AVIATION ADMINISTRATION (16 out of 25)

(Includes air cargo transport, airline marketing, airline operations, airport management, airport management co-operative, and international aircraft transport)

Employed	5
Florida International University	4
No plans indicated	4
M-DCC	1
Other	1
Out-of-state	1

BANKING & FINANCE (2 out of 2)

Florida International University	1
M-DCC	1

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGY (1 out of 5)

Florida International University	1

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (12 out of 15)

Employed	5
Florida International University	3
No plans indicated	2
M-DCC	1
Out-of-state	1

CIVIL ENGINEERING (8 out of 14)

(Includes environmental engineering, general, heavy construction, highway, municipal & sanitary, structural, surveying & mapping, and traffic engineering)

Florida International University	3
Employed	2
M-DCC	2
University of Miami	1

COMMERCIAL ART & ADVERTISING DESIGN (4 out of 7)

Employed	2
M-DCC	2

COURT REPORTING (1 out of 2)

No plans indicated	1

DENTAL HYGIENE (19 out of 39)

Employed	10
M-DCC	4
Florida International University	3
Florida Technological University	1
University of Florida	1

DRAFTING TECHNOLOGY (3 out of 9)

Employed	1
Florida International University	1
M-DCC	1

ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION TECHNOLOGY (1 out of 3)

M-DCC	1

ELECTROMECHANICAL TECHNOLOGY (4 out of 4)

Florida International University	1
M-DCC	1
No plans indicated	1
University of South Florida	1

ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING & PROGRAMMING (12 out of 16)

Employed	4
Florida International University	2
M-DCC	2
University of Miami	2
No plans indicated	1
Out-of-state	1

ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (35 out of 54)

Florida International University	14
M-DCC	9
Employed	8
No plans indicated	2
Other	1
University of Florida	1

FASHION DESIGN (14 out of 23)

Employed	8
No plans indicated	3
Florida International University	1
M-DCC	1
Other	1

FASHION MERCHANDISING (4 out of 14)

Employed	2
Other	1
Out-of-state	1

FASHION MODELING (4 out of 7)

Employed	2
No plans indicated	1
Out-of-state	1

FIRE SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY (2 out of 3)

Employed	1
M-DCC	1

FIRE SERVICE ADMINISTRATION (3 out of 4)

M-DCC	2
Florida International University	1

FLIGHT ATTENDANT (2 out of 3)

Employed	1
Florida International University	1

FLIGHT PILOT (14 out of 30)

(Includes airline pilot/flight engineer, business/self employed pilot, career pilot-V.A., corporate pilot, executive secretary pilot, and flight/ground instructor)

Others	5
Employed	3
Florida International University	2
M-DCC	2
Out-of-state	2

GENERAL OFFICE CAREERS (15 out of 18)

Employed	10
No plans indicated	2
Florida International University	1
M-DCC	1
Other	1

GRAPHIC ARTS SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY (5 out of 8)

Employed	1
Florida International University	1
Florida State University	1
Other	1
Out-of-state	1

HOTEL, RESTAURANT, INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT (24 out of 56)

Employed	9
Florida International University	8
Others	3
M-DCC	2
No plans indicated	1
Out-of-state	1

INTERIOR DESIGN (6 out of 11)

No plans indicated	3
Employed	2
M-DCC	1

MANAGEMENT & SUPERVISION (9 out of 16)

Employed	3
Florida International University	3
Florida Atlantic University	1
M-DCC	1
Other	1

MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY (3 out of 6)

M-DCC	2
University of West Florida	1

MARINE ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (1 out of 2)

Florida International University	1

MARINE ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY (1 out of 7)

No plans indicated	1

MARINE SURVEY TECHNOLOGY (3 out of 5)

Employed	2
M-DCC	1

MARKETING (14 out of 23)

Employed	6
Florida International University	3

MARKETING (continued)

M-DCC	3
No plans indicated	1
University of South Florida	1

MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY (14 out of 19)

Florida International University	8
Employed	3
M-DCC	2
No plans indicated	1

MEDICAL RECORDS TECHNOLOGY (7 out of 8)

M-DCC	7

MENTAL HEALTH TECHNOLOGY (7 out of 15)

Employed	2
Florida International University	2
M-DCC	1
No plans indicated	1
Other	1

MORTUARY SCIENCE (16 out of 45)

Employed	8
M-DCC	6
Others	2

NURSING (114 out of 241)

Employed	62
Florida International University	19
Others	9
M-DCC	7
No plans indicated	5
University of Miami	5
Out-of-state	3
Florida State University	2
Florida Atlantic University	1
University of Florida	1

OPTOMETRIC TECHNICAL SCIENCES (7 out of 12)

Employed	3
Florida International University	1
M-DCC	1
No plans indicated	1
Other	1

PHYSICAL THERAPY TECHNOLOGY (11 out of 18)

M-DCC	6
Employed	3
No plans indicated	2

POLICE SCIENCE & CRIMINOLOGY (16 out of 48)

(Includes forensic science, law enforcement, and police administration)

Florida International University	7
Others	4
M-DCC	3
Employed	2

RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGY (1 out of 6)

M-DCC	1

RADIO & TELEVISION BROADCAST TECHNOLOGY (12 out of 22)

Employed	4
No plans indicated	4
M-DCC	2
Florida Atlantic University	1
Out-of-state	1

REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT & DEVELOPMENT (1 out of 1)

M-DCC	1

RECREATIONAL LEADERSHIP (1 out of 3)

Florida State University	1

RESPIRATORY THERAPY TECHNOLOGY (7 out of 27)

Employed	5
Florida International University	1
Out-of-state	1

SECRETARIAL SCIENCE (59 out of 83)

Employed	39
M-DCC	9
No plans indicated	5
Florida International University	3
Florida State University	1
University of Florida	1
University of Miami	1

TEACHERS ASSISTANT (1 out of 1)

University of South Florida	1

SPECIAL CATEGORIES

Associate in General Studies Degree Programs

There were a total of 111 graduates in this subgroup, constituting about two percent of the total. The response rate of 45 percent was slightly lower than for the total group, and a slightly smaller proportion (70%) planned to continue their education.

Seventy percent of those who did not plan to continue their education reported that they were employed, but the numbers involved were too small to provide a meaningful description of the types of employment.

Almost all of those who planned to continue their education expected to reenroll at Miami-Dade or FIU.

Separate tabulations by sex revealed that males outnumbered females by a ratio of seven to three, and in the case of this degree, the response rate was higher for males. Also, a much higher proportion of males (75%) than females (57%) planned to continue their education, and most of those continuing planned to reenroll at Miami-Dade. As mentioned above, the numbers of employed graduates with this degree were too small to provide a meaningful comparison of the patterns of men and women.

ASSOCIATE IN GENERAL STUDIES (50 out of 111)

M-DCC	18
Florida International University	12
Employed	11
No plans indicated	4
Out-of-state	3
Others	2

Certificate of Completion Awards

There were only five graduates with this award and only two responded to the survey. For such a small number involved, the finding that two reenrolled at Miami-Dade has little significance except that this certificate is probably being replaced in terms of popularity by the Associate in General Studies.

The numbers involved were also too small to interpret any difference between the plans of men and women.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION (2 out of 5)

M-DCC	2

Planned Certificates

The 137 students receiving this award constituted less than three percent of the total in this survey, and since only 28 percent of those receiving this one-year certificate responded to the survey, there is little certainty about the meaning of the results for this subgroup. At any rate, two-thirds of the respondents planned to reenroll at Miami-Dade.

A high proportion of licensed practical nursing graduates was noted among those receiving the planned certificate award, although the specific program was not indicated in the records of this study. This prevalence of LPNs could account for the finding that the remaining one-third of the respondents indicated that they were involved in semi-professional activities.

Most of the students receiving this award were female (94%). Consequently, the number of males was too small to provide a meaningful comparison.

PLANNED CERTIFICATE (38 out of 137)

M-DCC	24
Employed	11
No plans indicated	2
Other	1

APPENDIX E

Schools, Colleges, And Universities
Selected By Graduates Continuing In State

STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

Florida A & M University	0
Florida Atlantic University	71
Florida International University	920
Florida State University	169
Florida Technological University	6
University of Florida	207
University of North Florida	1
University of South Florida	66
University of West Florida	17
Sub-Total	(1457)
Art Institute of Miami	1
Barry College	20
Bethune-Cookman	3
Biscayne College	10
Broward Community College	2
Brown Institute	1
Daytona Beach Community College	1
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical College	2
Florida Bible College	1
Florida Institute of Technology	1
Florida Memorial College	4
George T. Baker Aviation School	2
Jackson Memorial Hospital	1
Lindsey Hopkins	1
Miami Christian University	3
Nova University	1
Palm Beach Atlantic College	1
South Florida Junior College	1
Stetson University	3
University of Miami	141
Sub-Total	(200)
Miami-Dade Community College	411
Total	2068

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